

the Monkeys occurring near Murree and Abbottabad are the same. I have never been able to obtain a specimen. A few years ago a scene was figured in one of the principal illustrated newspapers in which these Monkeys played a conspicuous part, but as they were represented with prehensile tails it was evident that either the imaginative powers of the artist, or the supposed tastes of the British public as interpreted by the newspaper editor, had deprived the picture of any value as evidence.

4. On a Collection of Lepidopterous Insects from San Domingo. By EMILY MARY SHARPE. With Field-notes by the Collector, Dr. CUTHBERT CHRISTY.

[Received March 10, 1898.]

The present collection was made during the year 1896 by Dr. Christy in the Island of San Domingo. He has entrusted me with the determination of the species, among which will be found a fine new Hesperid.

Dr. Christy's stay in the island was not long enough for him to obtain an extensive series of specimens, but his notes on the habits of the species will, I think, be found to be interesting. The best paper on the Lepidoptera of San Domingo is that of Ménétriés, in the third volume of the *Nouv. Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. de Moscou* (1831).

I have taken most of the names from the collection in the British Museum, and have especially consulted the 'Biologia' of Messrs. Godman and Salvin. I have also to thank my friend Mr. W. F. Kirby for his kind assistance in determining the specimens.

Family DANAIDÆ.

1. ANOSIA ARCHIPPUS (Fabr.).

[Seen commonly from February to May both at Sanchez and La Vega. On one occasion in February, whilst on a shooting trip in the big morass at the mouth of the Yuna river, I found quantities of these insects frequenting certain dried mud-banks. They were very conspicuous on account of the three beautiful tufts or pencils of hair, fully three-eighths of an inch long, which they were able to extrude at will from the extremity of the abdomen. I tried many ways to get the tufts to remain extruded after the insects were killed, but was not successful.—C. C.]

Family SATYRIDÆ.

2. CALISTO HYSIUS (Godt.).

[By far the commonest Butterfly in San Domingo while I was there.—C. C.]

Family *HELICONIIDÆ*.3. *HELICONIUS CHARITHONIA* (Linn.).

[Common. Noted also in the island of St. Thomas in January. It is peculiarly moth-like in its habits and flight, frequenting dim and shady places, flying backward and forward through the bushes, slowly and aimlessly but with the wings moving fairly quickly. Generally two are seen together. When repeatedly struck at, this insect will fall down through the bushes like a dead leaf.—*C. C.*]

4. *LYCOREA CLEOBÆA* (Hübner).

[Four specimens taken in February.—*C. C.*]

Family *NYMPHALIDÆ*.5. *COLÆNIS DELILA* (Fabr.).

[A common insect in the garden during February, March, and April, becoming hardly recognizable, owing to its battered condition, towards April.—*C. C.*]

6. *AGRAULIS VANILLÆ* (Linn.).

[Very common at Sanchez during February and March, settling on the flowers in the garden. Like *A. delila*, it becomes hardly recognizable in April, owing to its battered condition. It is a quick-flying insect.—*C. C.*]

7. *ANARTIA IATROPHÆ* (Linn.).

[One of the most abundant species of all during February, March, and April, both at Sanchez and La Vega. It flies low and frequents the roadsides and clearings everywhere.—*C. C.*]

8. *CYSTINEURA TELEBOAS* (Ménétr.).

[The only occasion upon which I observed this species was in April, on the mountain side near La Vega, where I discovered a small party of five amongst some bushes, about 2 feet high. They never left the cover of these bushes and flew with such a slow, weak flight that, even at a distance of 2 or 3 feet, they were difficult to distinguish, unless the bushes and grass were absolutely still. I took two of them in a collecting-bottle, without using the net.—*C. C.*]

9. *ANARTIA DOMINICA* Skinner.

[Not common. Only five specimens taken during February, March, and April.—*C. C.*]

10. *AGERONIA FERENTINA* (Godt.).

[Not noticed before April. Then pretty common at La Vega. A most wary and difficult insect to catch, and costly, for I was always breaking my net over it. I met with it usually on the trunks of trees, basking in the sun with its wings extended flat

upon the mottled grey bark, which it exactly resembles in colour and markings. When disturbed it flies rapidly to the next trunk and disappears, and it is only after a prolonged examination of the bark that it is seen again, in the same position with its wings open but higher up the tree. The least movement of the net and away it goes again.—*C. C.*]

11. *TIMETES CHIRON* (Fabr.).

[Not noticed before May, then met with in the mountains near La Vega, frequenting open stony places or patches of wet shingle by the side of the Yuna river, in parties of three or four.

This Butterfly is exceedingly difficult to take. One swoop of the net and the whole party has vanished like magic. Although struck at each time they will return to the same spot over and over again. After expending a deal of energy on several occasions I only managed to obtain one specimen.—*C. C.*]

12. *VICTORINA STENELES* (Linn.).

[Not noticed before April. Then fairly common at La Vega. A quick and high-flying insect, frequenting any open glade or favourite hedge and offering battle to any large insect, or even a small bird, that may come near. The pugnacity and strength of wing of this species is extraordinary, and even when it has to fly with hardly "a stitch of canvas set" its impudence is undiminished. A perfect specimen must be a great rarity.—*C. C.*]

13. *APATURA THOE* (Godt.).

[One specimen caught in April. The only one met with.—*C. C.*]

Family *LYCÆNIDÆ*.

14. *TARUCUS MONOPS* Zeller.

[Very common during March and April.—*C. C.*]

15. *TARUCUS CASSIUS* (Cram.).

[Not common. Two specimens taken in February and one in April.—*C. C.*]

Family *PIERIDÆ*.

16. *DISMORPHIA SPIO* (Godt.).

[One specimen brought to me in April.—*C. C.*]

17. *EUREMA MIDEA* (Ménétr.).

[Very common at La Vega in April, flitting over the savañas and open grassy places.—*C. C.*]

18. *EUREMA LISA* (Boisd.).

[Possibly as common as *E. midea*, but I was unable to distinguish them on the wing. Two of the four specimens taken in February at Sanchez.—*C. C.*]

19. *EUREMA PATMIRA* (Poey).

[A common insect at La Vega in April, frequenting the same open grassy places as *E. midea*.—*C. C.*]

20. *XANTHIDIA HYONA* (Ménétr.).

[Seen only occasionally. Four specimens taken during April at La Vega. Frequents the same open grassy places as *Eurema midea*.—*C. C.*]

21. *PIERIS ALBUSTA* (Sepp).

[Taken occasionally during February, March, April, and May, at both Sanchez and La Vega.—*C. C.*]

22. *DAPTONURA SALACIA* (Godt.).

[One specimen only, caught on an open mountain-slope near La Vega in April.—*C. C.*]

23. *CALLIDRYAS SENNÆ* (Linn.).

[A very common insect. Specimens taken during February, March, April, and May. One of the sights of the forest-railway between Sanchez and La Vega is the immense clouds, consisting of thousands of males and females of this species, to be seen occasionally as the train nears La Vega. They are usually collected over some culvert or expanse of half-dried mud, and fly in such a compact mass that on one occasion I could see them distinctly a mile and a half away, measured by the telegraph-posts.—*C. C.*]

24. *CALLIDRYAS THALESTRIS* (Hübner.).

[A common insect, but difficult to take owing to its power on the wing. The clouds of *C. sennæ* always contained a small proportion of *C. thalestris*.—*C. C.*]

25. *RHABODRYAS TRITE* (Linn.).

[Not noticed before April. Then not uncommon in the garden at La Vega, settling always upon scarlet flowers.—*C. C.*]

26. *TERICOGONIA TERISSA* (Lucas).

[One specimen only, caught in the garden at La Vega during May.—*C. C.*]

Family PAPILIONIDÆ.

27. *PAPILIO POLYDAMAS* Linn.

[One specimen taken in April at La Vega.—*C. C.*]

28. *PAPILIO POLYCAON* Cram.

[Two specimens taken at La Vega during April, on a bitter-orange tree. Seen twice at Sanchez during March, also frequenting the young orange-trees.—*C. C.*]

29. *PAPILIO MACHAONIDES* Esper.

[Taken at La Vega whilst flitting slowly amongst the branches of a small bitter-orange tree.—*C. C.*]

30. *PAPILIO ZETES* Westw.

[One specimen taken at La Vega in April.—*C. C.*]

Family *HESPERIIDÆ*.31. *EUDAMUS SIMPLICIUS* (Stoll).

[One specimen taken at La Vega in April.—*C. C.*]

32. *EUDAMUS PROTEUS* (Linn.).

[Specimens taken in February and April. They seemed to be very partial to the edges of streams or marshy places, settling on the water-plants or on the half-dried mud.—*C. C.*]

33. *EUDAMUS DORANTES* (Stoll).

[Pretty common during April in the garden at La Vega, but also partial to water, like *E. proteus*.—*C. C.*]

34. *PHOCIDES PYRES* Salvin.

[One specimen taken in April near La Vega in amongst thick forest growth.—*C. C.*]

35. *PROTEIDES IDAS* (Cram.).

[Common at La Vega in April.—*C. C.*]

36. *ACOLASTUS AMYNTAS* (Fabr.).

[One poor specimen taken at La Vega in April.—*C. C.*]

37. *TELEGONUS HABANA* (Lucas).

[Two specimens taken in April near La Vega amongst dense forest growth. Seen two or three times flying along the edges of the forest, and settling on some conspicuous twig or the under surface of some large leaf.—*C. C.*]

38. *TELEGONUS CHRISTYI*, sp. n.

Nearest to *T. alardus*, Stoll, but is at once distinguished from that species by the narrow transparent band of white on the primaries.

Primaries. More than half the wing is brownish black, the basal area strongly marked with bright metallic steel-blue. About the middle of the discoidal cell is a narrow transparent band of white broken by the dark nervules: this band commences from the costal margin extending to the first discoidal nervule.

Secondaries. A broad brownish-black marginal border, the basal area bright metallic blue.

Head and thorax metallic green.

Underside. Dark brown, suffused with a violaceous shading.

There is a bright metallic-blue patch in the discoidal cell on the primaries, extending as far as the white transverse band.

Palpi deep yellow, this colour extending down the centre of the thorax, but becoming narrower towards the abdomen.

Expanse 2·2 inches.

[One specimen taken in dense forest on the mountains near La Vega in April. Settled on the under surface of a large leaf.—*C. C.*]

39. *ACHLYODES FLYAS* (Cram.).

[One poor specimen taken at La Vega in May.—*C. C.*]

40. *EANTIS PAPINIANUS* (Poey).

[Two specimens taken in April at La Vega.—*C. C.*]

41. *HESPERIA SYRICHTUS* Fabr.

[A very common species indeed during February and March.—*C. C.*]

42. *ADOPÆA THAUMAS* (Hufn.).

[One specimen taken at Sanchez in February.—*C. C.*]

43. *OCHLODES PUSTULA* (Hübner).

[One specimen taken at Sanchez in February.—*C. C.*]

44. *HYLEPHILA PHYLÆUS* (Drury).

[One specimen taken at La Vega in April.—*C. C.*]

45. *PHEMIADES UTHA* (Hew.).

[Fairly common at La Vega in April.—*C. C.*]

46. *CALPODES ARES* (Feld.).

[One specimen taken at La Vega in April.—*C. C.*]

LEPIDOPTERA HETEROCERA.

Family SPHINGIDÆ.

47. *DILOPHONOTA ELLO* (Linn.).

48. *THERETRA TERSA* (Linn.).

Family ZYGÆNIDÆ.

49. *EMPYREUMA LICHAS* (Cram.).

50. *COSMOSOMA AUGÆ* (Linn.).

Family ARCTIIDÆ.

51. *ECPANTHERIA DECORA* Walker.

52. *EUCHÆTES INSULATA* (Walker).

53. *DEIOPEIA SPECIOSA* Walker.

Family NOCTUIDÆ.

- 54. ANOMIS ARGILLACEA (Hübner).
- 55. LAPHYGMA MACRA (Guenée).
- 56. ATETHMIA SUBUSTA Hübner.
- 57. BOMOLOCHA EXOLETALIS Guenée.
- 58. PALTHIS ARCASALIS.
- 59. PALINDIA sp.
- 60. GONODONTA HESIONE (Drury).
- 61. PEOSINA NUMERIA (Drury).
- 62. BLOSIRIS VATES (Guenée).
- 63. LETIS MYCERINA (Cramer).
- 64. PAOPHILA IMMUNIS (Guenée).
- 65. PAOPHILA GARNOTI (Guenée).
- 66. PAOPHILA OBLIGATA (Walker).
- 67. REMIGIA REPANDA (Fabricius).
- 68. THERMESIA GEMMATALIS (Guenée).
- 69. CAPNODES RUFINANS Guenée.
- 70. PERIGEA CIRCUITA Guenée.

Family GEOMETRIDÆ.

- 71. NEPHELOLEUCA POLITIA (Cramer).
- 72. ÆSCHROPTERYX ONNUSTARIA Hübner.
- 73. BOARMIA OPPOSITARIA Walker.
- 74. APLODES CONGRUATA (Walker).
- 75. NEDUSIA MULTILARIA Hübner.
- 76. THYSANOPYGA APICITRUNCARIA Herr.-Sch.

Family PYRALIDÆ.

- 77. PYRAUSTA PHENICEALIS Hübner.
- 78. PYRAUSTA PHYLLISALIS (Walker).
- 79. DESMIA UFEUS (Cramer).
- 80. ZINCKENIA PERSPECTALIS Hübner.

81. PHRYGANODES SIMILIS (Guen.).
82. PHRYGANODES PROLONGALIS (Guen.).
83. GLYPHODES HYALINATA (Linn.).
84. SYLLEPTA ELEVATA (Fabr.).
85. SYLLEPTA INTERNITALIS (Guen.).
86. SYLLEPTA HECALIALIS (Walker).
87. PILOCROCIS INFUSCALIS (Guen.).
88. PACHYZANCLA ÆGROTALIS Zeller.
89. SAMEODES CANCELLALIS (Zeller).

Family CRAMBIDÆ.

90. PLATYTES PUSILLALIS (Hübner).
91. DICYMOLOMIA PEGASALIS.

5. A List of the Lepidopterous Insects collected by Mrs. Lort Phillips in Somaliland. By EMILY MARY SHARPE.

[Received March 12, 1898.]

I have again had the pleasure of working out Mrs. Lort Phillips's collection of Butterflies, made during her second expedition to Somaliland in the first three months of 1897. In this collection are examples of many interesting species, including two novelties belonging to the family *Lyceenidæ*.

Name.	Locality and Date.
Fam. DANAIDÆ.	
1. <i>Limnas klugii</i> Butler	Dobar, Worja Ballambal, Jan. 26th; Sangamore, March; Bihen.
Fam. SATYRIDÆ.	
2. <i>Amecera maderakal</i> (Guér.) ...	Rugga Pass, March.
3. <i>Ypthima doleta</i> Kirby	Bihen, Jan. 23rd; Wagga, 6000 ft., Feb. 20th.
Fam. ACREIDÆ.	
4. <i>Acræa chilo</i> Godman	Wagga, Feb.; Rugga Pass, March; Hanka-deely, March 7th.
5. <i>Acræa bræsia</i> Godman	Rugga Pass, March.
Fam. NYMPHALIDÆ.	
6. <i>Junonia clelia</i> (Cram.)	Dobar; Bihen, Jan. 23rd; Hammar, Feb. 27th.